Myth of Isolation (pg.720) – the myth that America had isolated itself from the world during this time. Importance: It was fake; the US played a more active role in world affairs in the 1920s than before.

Washington Conference of 1921 (pg.720) – one of the safeguards against future wars. Importance was that it established a warship ratio between America, Britain, Japan, France, and Italy.

“Other Treaties” (pg.720) – These treaties include Nine-Power Pact (continuation of the Open Door policy in China) and the Four-Power Pact (US, Britain, France, and Japan promised to respect one another’s Pacific territories and cooperate to prevent aggression). Importance: These were more safeguards against war.

Kellogg-Briand Pact (pg.720) – it was created by a French foreign minister Aristide Briand and Frank Kellogg (Secretary of State). Importance: It was a multilateral treaty outlawing war as an instrument of national policy.

Charles G. Dawes (pg.720) – an American banker and diplomat; won the Nobel Peace Prize. Importance: He actually solved the debt problem with more debts; creating circular loans.

“The Axis’ Growth” (pg.722) – it included the increasing power of Mussolini’s Fascist Party in Italy, the National Socialist Party in Germany, and as a result of the increasing power of the Soviet Union and of Chiang Kai-shek’s nationalist China, Japan had started to become active. Importance: This was later the combination of the three-the Axis.

FDR’s “Bombshell” (pg.724) – a message rejecting any agreement on currency stabilization. Importance: Not until 1936 would these negotiations happen.

Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act (pg.724) – authorized the power to negotiate treaties lowering tariffs by as much as 50% in return for reciprocal reductions by other nations. Importance: This act had caused an increase in American exports by nearly 40%.

Good Neighbor Policy (pg.724) – its main policy was non-intervention and non-interference in the domestic affairs of Latin America. Importance: They still were involved, just economically now.

Neutrality Acts (pg.725) – acts that tried to (obviously) declare neutrality in the conflict in Europe/Africa/Asia. Importance: These acts renewed the beliefs of “protection of neutral rights” could not be an excuse for American intervention in war.

Ethiopia (pg.725) - a landlocked country located in the Horn of Africa. Importance was that the site of where Mussolini conquered this area and then formed an alliance with Nazi Germany; the Axis was born.

The Falangists (pg.725) – a group much like the Italian fascists, except in Spain. Importance was that Roosevelt began to change the isolationist view about foreign policy.

“Quarantine” Speech (pg.727) – a speech by FDR to quarantine the Japanese’s aggression. Importance was that it drew hostility and it forced FDR to back off.

Munich Conference (pg. 727) – a conference between French, British, and German leaders. Importance was that Hitler supposedly promised to stop claiming lands in Europe, but broke them and after the invasion of Poland, WWII began.

Cash-and-Carry (pg.710) – a newly unrestricted policy where the purchase of weapons and war materials from the US could be made, provided they were paid for in cash and were transported in the purchasers own ships. Importance: This law allowed the US to sell weapons (more for) the Allies (and less) the Axis.

America First Committee (pg.731) – a powerful new lobby opposed to the idea of America joining the war. Importance: This debate would determine who would be the next president (for/against the war).

Wendell Willkie (pg.732) – the Republican candidate. Importance: He did not support the war, which cost him the election (majority supported war).

Lend-lease (pg.732) – allowed the government to sell and lend/lease armaments to any nation deemed “vital to the defense of the US”. Importance: allowed US to supply Britain with weapons with the promise that they’ll pay it back after the war.

Atlantic Charter (pg.733) – a vaguely disguised statement of war aims that mainly wanted the end of the Nazis. Importance: This had not caused the war, but would consider what America’s goal if involved.

Tripartite Pact (pg.733) – a loose defensive alliance with Germany and Italy that extended the Axis into America. Importance: This had forced the Japanese into joining or excluding itself from the war.

Pearl Harbor (pg.734) – a military harbor in Hawaii. Importance: This was the final straw for the US, they entered the war after this.